



ATHERSTONE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department

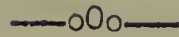
THE
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

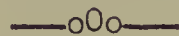
AND OF THE
Chief Public Health Inspector

1961

ATHERSTONE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORTS
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



FOR THE YEAR

1961

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION, SOCIAL CONDITIONS
AND OCCUPATIONS

The Rural District of Atherstone lies almost in the centre of England and in the northern part of the County of Warwick. The northern and eastern boundaries of the District form part of the Leicestershire County Border. Neighbouring Warwickshire local authorities are Nuneaton Borough and Meriden and Tamworth Rural Districts. Coventry is situated 15 miles to the south and Leicester and Birmingham are each 20 miles away to east and west respectively.

The interests of Atherstone have always been agricultural commercial and industrial. Coal mining and hat manufacturing are the principal industries, whilst there are also brick, pipe and tile works, engineering works, hosiery and footwear factories and other minor industries. There is a need for new industries as well as for extension of some of the existing industries, and splendid opportunities exist for such development.

Means of communication are good. The busy trunk road known as Watling Street (A5), passes through the town of Atherstone, as also does the main London to Crewe Railway Line and the Coventry Canal.

Atherstone is of great antiquity. Indisputable evidence of Roman association has been discovered from time to time. Atherstone town was well established in the 9th century and it was entered in Domesday Book as Aderstone.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

at 31st December, 1961.

Chairman:

Councillor E. Bond, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J. Sanders, J.P.

Councillors:

Mr. J. F. McCarthy, J.P., Mrs. V. W. Ford, Mr. H. Alcock,
Mr. L. G. Beasley, Mr. G. S. Collins, Mr. S. Chetwynd,
Mr. R. Fretwell, Mr. E. W. Mellor, Mr. R. Mellor, Mr. A. Morris,
Mr. F. A. Paintin, Mr. P. H. Sanders, Mr. A. E. Shaw, J.P.,
Mr. A. L. Standley, Mr. F. Worrall, Mr. F. G. Young.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

E. M. HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(G. Dison, M.C., L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.
Resigned 31st March, 1961).

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

S. B. ACTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Deputy Public Health Inspector:

R. A. MARGOSCHIS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

P. HIBBERT, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Assistant:

MISS M. E. HAWKER.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Atherstone.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Atherstone Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my first annual report on the health of the Atherstone Rural District for 1961.

Following the delegation of Health and Welfare functions to the Borough of Nuneaton, Dr. Dison your Medical Officer of Health resigned following his appointment as Medical Officer of Health to that Authority. I am sure that you will wish him well in his new appointment.

The North Eastern Health Administrative Area of Warwickshire which had included the Borough of Nuneaton was dissolved and a new area - the Atherstone/Bedworth Area formed. Although the two constituent authorities are not contiguous no administrative difficulties have been encountered in the short time it has been in operation.

The Registrar Generals estimated population for the rural district was 24,360 for 1960. The natural increase, that is, the excess of births over deaths was 113, which seems to indicate a small movement of population out of the district.

During the year 374 births occurred, being 2 less than the previous year, and of these, 6 infants died. This gave an infant mortality rate of 16.04 compared with 22 for England and Wales.

It has been stated that "the infant mortality rate is a good index of progress in hygienic conditions in an area," and it is gratifying to report that this is the lowest figure ever reported in the Rural District.

Among the 261 deaths reported 12 were due to carcinoma of the lung. Year by year the number of deaths from this disease continues to increase and it is now common knowledge that there is an association between this condition and the smoking of cigarettes.

Evidence is also accumulating which suggests that atmospheric pollution may also be an important factor in contributing towards this increase. There is also little doubt that atmospheric pollution can give rise to other diseases of the respiratory tract, such as chronic bronchitis which so often leads to prolonged periods of ill health and suffering.

For some years now, your Council, co-operating with other authorities, have been maintaining instruments which daily record the degree of atmospheric pollution at selected sites in the Rural District. The results so obtained are forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research where it is hoped that the information obtained will assist in finding a solution to this problem.

Your appointed members and officers also attend the various meetings of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council where they are kept informed on all matters appertaining to the elimination of pollution of the atmosphere.

Deaths from other causes generally followed the patterns of previous years.

It does however give me pleasure to report that during the year not one death occurred which could be directly attributed to tuberculosis. Although the death rate from this disease has been decreasing annually the number of notifications of new cases has not shown such a marked fall. Despite the advances in therapy, there are still members of the community who, suffering from active tuberculosis are infecting others.

Public complacency towards this disease is reflected in the small numbers who attend the Mass Radiography Unit when it visits the district.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the desirability of attending the Unit when it visits the area. It is only when we have detected and treated the infectious cases that we can hope to reduce the number of new cases.

Apart from the usual biennial outbreak of measles which occurred over the whole country no outbreaks of infectious diseases of any note occurred.

Once again the Rural District was free from diphtheria and poliomyelitis.

Early in the summer the Health Department ran a small Clean Food Campaign. With the co-operation of the Editor, a supplement was produced by the local paper, and pamphlets were distributed by food shops to their customers. Your Deputy Public Health Inspector also produced a record giving an account of the manner in which a food poisoning outbreak is investigated. This was well received at the local schools and aroused much interest and discussion.

During the year the day to day routine of work of the Department continued unabated and generally speaking the standard of health and hygiene in the Rural District has been satisfactory and some progress has been made.

In conclusion I should like to thank you for your support and encouragement and to express my appreciation of the co-operation and assistance which I have received from Mr. Acton, other members of the Public Health Inspectorate and colleagues in other departments.

E. M. HUGHES.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	21,945
Population, census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	21,847
Population, census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	23,658
Intercensal increase in population...	...	...	...	...	...	1,815
Population (mid-year estimate) 1961	...	...	...	...	...	24,830
Number of inhabited houses, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	7,925
Density of population, i.e. number of persons per acre, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	1.13
Number of persons per dwelling, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	3.11
Rateable value of District	...	...	...	...	...	£275,011
Sum represented by penny rate, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	£1,090
Excess of males over females (at Census)	...	...	...	...	...	400

Parish Population, Census 1951:-

Parish	Males	Females	Total
Ansley	1,077	1,010	2,087
Atherstone	2,878	2,947	5,825
Baddesley Ensor	900	799	1,699
Baxterley	169	165	334
Bentley	94	90	184
Caldecote	67	54	121
Dordon	1,467	1,366	2,833
Grendon	811	780	1,591
Hartshill	1,391	1,351	2,742
Mancetter	959	954	1,913
Merevale	118	103	221
Oldbury	42	46	88
Polesworth	2,056	1,964	4,020
			<hr/> 23,658 <hr/>

VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	187	187	374
Legitimate	176	181	357
Illegitimate... ..	11	6	17
Birth Rate			15.06
Comparability Factor...			0.96
Corrected Birth Rate...			14.45
Still-Births	7	3	10
Legitimate	6	2	8
Illegitimate... ..	1	1	2
Deaths	163	98	261
Death Rate			10.51
Correction Factor			1.19
Corrected Death Rate...			12.50
Infant Deaths			
(0 weeks to 12 months)	3	3	6
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate... ..	-	1	1
Infant Mortality Rate			16.04
Neo-Natal Deaths			
(under 1 month)	3	2	5
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate... ..	-	1	1
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate			13.37
Early Neo-Natal Deaths			
(under 1 week)	1	2	3
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate... ..	-	1	1
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate			8.02

NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR, 1961.

Cause of Death					Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	-	1
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	...	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	2	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	...	...	...	8	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	-	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	-	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	17	7
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	1	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	23	23
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	29	12
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	2	5
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	9	9
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	6	4
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	7	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	6	4
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	13	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	4	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	4	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	1	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	2	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	3	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	11	11
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	8	1
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	4	3
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	1	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	-	-
					163	98
						261

BIRTHS

The number of registered live births in 1961, was 374. Two less than in 1960. In post-War years the number was highest in 1946, when 487 births were registered.

For 1961, the comparability factor is 0.96 and the corrected birth rate is then 14.45 per 1,000 population. The Birth Rate for England and Wales in 1961 was 17.4 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 261, giving a crude death rate of 10.51 per 1,000 population. The factor for correction is 1.19 and it results in a standardised death rate of 12.50 per 1,000 population. The "correction factor," being above unity, indicates that Atherstone District has a younger, on average, population than the rest of the Country. The corrected death rate is designed to afford a means of comparing the healthiness of different districts by accounting for the irregularities of the distribution of the population as regards age and sex.

The 1961, death rate for England and Wales was 12.0 per 1,000 population.

The diseases and conditions giving rise to the majority of the deaths over the last five years are:-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Diseases of the heart and blood vessels..	64	75	85	86	76
Cerebral Haemorrhage	43	50	34	40	46
Cancer	45	42	41	48	45
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	31	21	22	16	25
Violence, accidents and suicide	12	14	19	17	17

INFANT DEATHS

6 deaths of infants under one year of age occurred during 1961, 3 were males and 3 were females.

The infantile mortality rate was 16.04 per 1,000 related live births; the lowest ever recorded in the District. The rate for England and Wales was 22.0

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN ATHERSTONE

Year	Average Five Years		
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947	20.8	10.3	44.4
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	17.5	9.9	32.1
1953 1954 1955 1956 1957	16.7	10.1	28.2
1958 1959 1960 1961	15.1 15.9 15.1 15.1	10.0 9.9 9.9 10.5	24.0 25.4 21.3 16.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The table on page 13 shews the number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases which have occurred in Atherstone over the last ten years.

The following are the number of cases of infectious diseases notified by Medical Practitioners in the year ended 31st December, 1961.

				Males	Females	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	3	3	6
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	8	7	15
Measles	...	...	...	222	218	440
Acute Poliomyelitis						
Paralytic	...	...	...	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	-	-	-
Diphtheria...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Smallpox	...	...	...	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection			...	-	-	-
Dysentery	...	...	...	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	-	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	...	7	4	11
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever			...	-	-	-
Malaria						
Contracted Abroad	...	...	...	-	-	-
Indigenous	...	...	...	-	-	-
Erysipelas...	...	...	...	-	-	-
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				240	233	473
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1952 - 1961

Disease	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Scarlet Fever ...	83	18	17	15	40	35	13	25	13	6
Whooping Cough ...	3	68	16	43	4	26	6	-	3	15
Measles ...	120	292	66	658	9	369	24	456	2	440
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	8	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Paralytic ...	-	12	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Inf.	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	1	1	3	61	27	1	5	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia ...	16	22	36	53	28	42	13	20	17	11
Paratyphoid Fever	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	6	5	14	4	2	4	6	-	10	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted abroad	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indigenous ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas...	2	3	4	-	-	4	2	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

TABLE 1

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	
(a) Number of cases on Register at beginning of year	74	12	45	14	145
(b) Number of cases notified under Regulations of 1952 for first time in year	4	-	3	-	7
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	1	-	-	-	1
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by formal notification	4	-	-	-	4
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	11	1	6	-	18
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st December, 1961.	72	11	42	14	139

SUMMARY OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS

REGISTER 1948 - 1961

TABLE II

Year	Cases on Register			Notifications each year			Deaths		
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Total	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Total	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Total
1948	103	33	136	33	4	37	10	1	11
1949	117	34	151	26	5	31	6	2	8
1950	123	36	159	18	5	23	10	1	11
1951	132	40	172	30	8	38	7	3	10
1952	146	47	193	28	12	40	6	2	8
1953	160	50	210	24	8	32	4	1	5
1954	174	49	223	29	2	31	3	-	3
1955	158	45	203	18	5	23	2	-	2
1956	149	43	192	11	3	14	4	1	5
1957	137	37	174	10	1	11	1	-	1
1958	134	38	172	9	4	13	3	-	3
1959	128	28	156	13	1	14	2	-	2
1960	119	26	145	11	3	14	2	1	3
1961	114	25	139	12	-	12	-	-	-

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory situated at the Coventry and Warwick Hospital, Coventry, undertakes the bacteriological examination of samples of water, ice cream and food also in connection with the investigation of infectious diseases.

Messrs. Bostock, Hill & Rigby, Public Analysts, Birmingham, are frequently employed for chemical analyses.

THE GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE

The General Practitioners Service is administered by the Warwickshire Executive Council; eight medical practitioners live in the district, but others living outside have extended their activities to cover parts of the district.

There are no general hospital services directly available within the district, but out-patients and in-patients facilities are available at the Nuneaton and Tamworth hospitals. Cases of infectious diseases are usually admitted to Whitley Hospital, Coventry, and a small percentage of cases requiring special treatment are admitted to Birmingham Hospitals. The one-time Atherstone Isolation Hospital at Grendon has now been converted into a Sanatorium, but the bed accommodation for Tuberculosis patients is largely provided for at Hertford Hill Sanatorium, Near Warwick, but various other Sanatoria within the Birmingham Hospital Region are also used.

The Warwickshire County Council are responsible for the administration of the School Health Service, and for arrangements for Domiciliary Nursing, Domestic Helps, Vaccination and Immunisation, the care of Mothers and Young Children, the Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care and the Ambulance Service as laid down in Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946. With the exception of the Ambulance Service, the day by day administration of these services is under the control of the Area Medical Officer, Council Offices, Bedworth. The Ambulance Depot is at Watling Street, Dordon.

A General Purposes Clinic is situated in Station Street, Atherstone. Infant Welfare and School Clinics are held in and conducted in these premises and sessions are held at which the Speech Therapist, Dentist and Eye Specialist attend. A school Dental Officer covers Bedworth and Atherstone and is at present devoting two full days a week to treatment.

INFANT WELFARE SERVICE

Station Street, Atherstone.	Infant Welfare Clinic	Wednesdays (2-4 p.m.)
Church Hall, Ansley.	"	Wednesdays (2-4 p.m.)
Village Hall, Dordon.	"	Alternate Thursdays (2-4 p.m.)
Parish Hall, Polesworth	"	Alternate Tuesdays (2-4 p.m.)
Wesleyan Hall, Baddesley.	"	Alternate Fridays (2-4 p.m.)

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Station Street, Atherstone.	Minor Ailments Clinic	Wednesdays (9-12 noon)
"	Ophthalmic Clinic	Friday afternoons Monthly by appointment.
"	Speech Therapy Clinic	Thursday afternoon Monthly by appointment.
"	Orthopaedic Exercises Clinic	Tuesday afternoon by appointment.
Nursing Home, Polesworth.	Minor Ailments Clinic	Alternate Tuesdays 9 a.m.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Atherstone.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Atherstone Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my 19th Annual Report.

In 1961, further progress has been made in the clearance of unhealthy and unfit dwellings by demolition, clearance and closing orders on a further 93 houses as reported on page 20.

From the end of the 1939-45 War to 31st March, 1962, (16 $\frac{3}{4}$ years), 1,530 new Council-owned dwellings have been completed; including 120 Aluminium bungalows and 50 Dyke, 50 Smith's, 94 Wates' and 100 Trusteel prefabricated type houses. Traditional building has therefore provided an average of nearly 67 completed dwellings (houses, bungalows and flats) each year. Including non-traditional types, the average is nearly 92. In the Annual Report for 1953, I included a statement that traditional building had then provided an average of 73 houses per year and including non-traditional types the average was 112 per year.

In July, we organised a Clean Food Campaign for which the Atherstone News and Herald Management should have recorded thanks for their co-operation. They provided us, without charge, with a four-page Clean Food Supplement. Shopkeepers obliged with the distribution of "Do's and Don'ts" pamphlets to customers and the important younger end of the population were appropriately made aware of the necessity of cleanliness when dealing with food, by recordings and "The Story of a Germ," produced by your Deputy Public Health Inspector, Mr. Margoschis, who had in previous years gained national recognition as an amateur sound recordist. The recordings and "The Story of a Germ," were put on in every school in the District, through Infants to Grammar.

The last seven years in particular have shewn a consistent yearly reduction in the numbers of cattle which are found on post-mortem examination to be suffering from tuberculosis. The Table on page 37 shows that in 1961, of 52 cows slaughtered, none had the disease and of 2,084 steers and heifers, only one in every 100 was affected. In 1954, 2 in every 5 cows and 1 in every 5 steers and heifers were found to have tuberculosis in some degree.

There is also reduction in the numbers of cases of tuberculosis in pigs, whereas in 1954, one case in every 25 slaughtered was found, the incidence has now become only one in 80.

These good results can be said to be due to the work of the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and to the bonus incentive scheme to farmers for the production of tubercle free milk.

The sections into which the Report is divided do not need further introductory comment.

I greatly value the assistance and support which I have been given by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Mr. Councillor Ernest Bond, J.P., and the Members of the that Committee.

The mass of administrative and technical work which is summarised in the following pages could not have been done without the unfailingly assiduous and conscientious work of your other Public Health Inspectors (Mr. R. A. Margoschis and Mr. P. Hibbert) and the Clerk-Shorthand/Typist (Miss M. E. Hawker).

Commending this Report to your Notice.

Signed

S. B. ACTON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

During the year 41 Demolition Orders were made under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957. Three of the Demolition Orders applied to houses which were subjects of Closing Orders made in previous years.

14 Closing Orders were made on houses which had been reported on as being individually unfit. Subsequently, 5 were converted into shops; 2 into offices; one included in a Chapel-of-~~Rest~~ and two were put to agricultural use.

In March, the Warton (Nos. 3, 4, 5 & 6) Clearance Areas of 19 dwellings - 55 occupants, were declared by the Council. In July, the Plough Hill Road (No. 1) Clearance Area at Chapel End, comprising 3 dwellings - 12 occupants was represented and in September the Hartshill Green Clearance Area of 16 houses - 34 occupants was represented and declared. Subsequently Public Local Inquiries were held in respect of the Warton and Hartshill Green Areas and, in due time, the Orders were confirmed, virtually without modification, by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

For subsidy purposes in respect of dwellings provided for re-housing families from condemned dwellings, the keeping of a Displacement Register has been necessary since November, 1956. Our Displacement Register shews the following numbers of families re-housed:- 1956 - 31; 1957 - 179; 1958 - 24; 1959 - 8; 1960 - 76; 1961 - 22.

At the 31st March, 1962, there were 2,246 completed Council-owned houses, bungalows and flats. 708 houses existed in 1939; none were built during the War years. The post-War increase is then 1,538. The Council owned Dwellings are in the following Parishes:- Atherstone 771; Ansley 156; Baddesley Ensor 202; Baxterley 24; Dordon 119; Grendon 14; Hartshill 133; Mancetter 440 and Polesworth 387. There are no Council houses in the very rural Parishes of Bentley, Caldecote, Merevale and Oldbury.

The following Table is made up from four quarterly Returns which were sent to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for the Year Ended 31st December, 1961.

A. <u>HOUSES DEMOLISHED</u> In Clearance Areas.	Houses Demol- ished	Displaced during year Persons Families	
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	11	12	3
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957.	14	25	10
Not in Clearance Areas.			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17(1) H.A.1957.	9	20	8
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	-	-	-
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	-	-	-
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	-	-	-
B. <u>UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED</u>	Number		
8. Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) & 35(1) Housing Act, 1957.	2	6	1
9. Under Secs. 17(3) & 26 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
10. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
C. <u>UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED</u>			
	By Owner	By L.A.	
11. After informal action by Local Authority.	81	-	
12. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts.	2	1	
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957.	7	1	
13. Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	
D. <u>UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE</u>			
Position at end of year.			
14. Retained for temporary accommodation.			
(a) under Section 48.	(1)	(2)	
(b) under Section 17(2).	-	-	
(c) under Section 46.	-	-	
15. Licensed for temporary occupation under			
Section 34 or 53.	-	-	
E. <u>PURCHASE OF HOUSING BY AGREEMENT</u>			
16. Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included	(1)	(2)	
in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase	6	16	
Orders, purchased in the Year.			

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

The Rent Act, 1957, came into force on the 1st July, 1957. 41 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made to the end of 1957. Another 41 came in during 1958; 12 in 1959, 6 in 1960, but none at all in the past year.

RENT ACT, 1957.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Period covered 1st January, 1961, to 31st December, 1961.

Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...		Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	Nil
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	Nil
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule			Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	Nil

Part II - Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	....	...	...	2
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates				Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	...	...	...	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...		2

HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT, 1959.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The following Table shews the number of applications received for Improvement Grants in the past three years.

1959 covers July to December only (inception of Standard Grants).

Year	No. of Applic ations	No. Granted		Number Refused	No. of Houses owner occupied	No. of Tenanted Houses
		Stan- dard	Discret -ionary			
1959	32	29	3	-	31	1
1960	71	60	8	3	66	5
1961	99	95	3	1	43	55

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

The Caravan Sites in our District do not pose any particular problem. The largest site accommodates only four caravans. Eleven other sites exist on which there are only one to three caravans each.

WATER SUPPLIES

The North East Warwickshire Water Board which was established on 1st April, 1960, holds the water undertakings for Nuneaton, Bedworth and Atherstone Districts.

A resume on the Sources of Supplies to our area was given in the 1959 Annual Report.

During 1961, we had 83 bacteriological examination results of samples of our District main water taken throughout the area, which had been submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, by the Water Board and this Department. Six samples gave unsatisfactory coliform bacilli results, but in no case was Type I Bact. Coli present.

Close liaison exists between the Board and this Department and appropriate action is immediately taken by the Board when adverse results are notified.

Water mains are well distributed in the District, as the Table on page 25 conveys.

As in previous years, attention has been paid to the private water supply to the Caldecote Hall and Flats - 18 households. 13 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination in the year. All were satisfactory, except in August when the chlorinating system failed during the holiday absence of the attendant.

In the north-eastern part of the Parish of Hartshill between the Canal and the Watling Street, there are farms, groups of cottages and an Inn (eighteen dwellings all told) not served with mains water. Nineteen samples of shallow well waters from these premises were submitted to bacteriological examination. All the wells, except one supplying three cottages at Nuneaton's Sewage Works, showed gross pollution. Occupiers of the farms and cottages were advised to boil the waters before using them for drinking purposes. Owners were contacted with a view to mains connections and one farm and the Inn took a mains supply by laying $\frac{1}{4}$ ml. of service pipe. At the end of the year other owners were investigating the possibilities of supplying their properties with mains water.

SOURCES OF DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	Total No. of Dwellings	Esti- mated Popu- lation	Mains Water Supply			Well or Spring only	
			Laid into House	Laid in wash house	Laid to Ext. Stand- pipe	No. of Dwellings	No. of Persons.
Atherstone	1,922	5,983	1,911	2	6	3	8
Ansley	724	2,254	710	5	-	9	25
Baddesley Ensor	549	1,709	540	7	-	2	6
Baxterley	126	392	118	7	-	1	3
Bentley	51	159	49	-	-	2	5
Caldecote	48	149	30	-	-	18	27
Dordon	993	3,091	983	5	2	3	9
Grendon	532	1,656	518	8	1	5	13
Hartshill	868	2,702	837	4	7	20	62
Mancetter	739	2,456	763	-	12	14	40
Merevale	24	75	21	3	-	-	-
Oldbury	25	78	25	-	-	-	-
Polesworth	1,324	4,126	1,276	24	20	4	10
Totals	7,925	24,830	7,781	65	48	81	208

SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of the swimming bath water at Atherstone Grammar School were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service during 1961, and all proved satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Of the 7,925 houses in the District 7,184 drain to public sewers; 463 have cesspits; 176 are with semi-septic tanks and 102 discharge waste water direct into ditches. It might then be assumed, that as a Rural Area, the District is well equipped with means of sewage purification, but this can be judged from the following resume.

Atherstone Parish.

New works built in 1956, when new relief sewers and new pumping stations were also installed.

Ansley Parish.

The Ansley Village is served by two sewage works one of which was laid down by the Coal Industry Housing Association in 1953, in connection with a new Housing Site. This works was taken over by the Council and after the southern end of the village had been re-sewered in 1959, additional dwellings were connected. The second sewage works which served the properties at the northern end of the village is inadequate. The hamlet of Birchley heath is served by new sewers and a sewage works which was laid down during 1956 and 1957. From the Ansley Common part of the Parish sewage is conveyed to Nuneaton's sewers and dealt with at a metered charge, at that Borough's Sewage Works - in some respects a convenient arrangement - but illicit connections of storm water drains into foul sewers have occurred over the years, and the storm water has to be paid for at crude sewage rate.

Baddesley Ensor Parish.

Sewage from approximately one-half of the houses in the Parish passes through a totally inadequate and obsolete sewage works on the southern side of the village. On a limited area of ailing land around the sewage works a form of land irrigation is practised. There is serious pollution of a water course. Redevelopment which must come about, and additional development which is possible could promote menacing conditions if a new sewage works does not precede or progress therewith.

Sewage from the properties on the northern side of the watershed gravitates to the Grendon Parish sewage works which is also over-loaded and obsolete.

Baxterley Parish.

Part of the village is served by a works and sewers which were put down in 1952, in connection with a small Housing Estate. Other houses in the village discharge sewage to four small septic tanks and percolating beds which are owned by the National Coal Board.

Bentley Parish.

This is very rural and there are no sewers or sewage works.

Caldecote Parish.

One-third of the houses in the parish are connected to a private sewerage system put down when the Hall was built. Outfall is to a tank in an isolated thicket where irrigation is practised.

Dordon Parish.

The effluent from the Dordon Sewage Works shews gross impurity. The houses on the Polesworth side of the watershed discharge to the Polesworth Works whilst a few houses on the Grendon side discharge into the Grendon Parish Works of which mention has been previously made. (See Polesworth Parish and Grendon Parish following).

Freasley Ward.

There is a small private drainage system which serves houses around The Green.

Grendon Parish.

Grendon has an overloaded and obsolete sewage works on the northern side of the village. This works also serves about one half of the houses in Baddesley Ensor and 50 in Dordon Parish. This works is more isolated than is the case at Baddesley Ensor. On this account only does it cause less concern. For it is also most inefficient.

Hartshill Parish.

In this Parish the Council has an old and inadequate sewage works, prudently isolated in a wood. From about one-third of the properties in this parish sewage is passed into the convenient sewers of Nuneaton Borough and treated at their works.

Mancetter Parish.

In the Atherstone and Mancetter Sewerage Scheme which was completed in 1956, a sewer extension to some 50 houses in the old village of Mancetter was deleted by the Minister, but in December, 1958, the Minister relented and sanctioned the sewer extension. The work was completed in 1961 and the sewage is now pumped to the Atherstone Sewage Works and the serious pollution of the River Anker in the area of the old village has now ceased.

Merevale Parish.

This is very rural and there are no Council sewage works or sewers in the Area.

Oldbury Parish.

This is the smallest parish and is not served by public sewers. A small plant owned by the National Coal Board deals with sewage from a group of a dozen houses.

Polesworth Parish.

The Sewage Works in the Polesworth Ward of the Polesworth Parish also serves part of the Dordon Parish. This sewage works is obsolete, dilapidated and totally inadequate. Birchmoor Ward has a small and inefficient installation. Warton Ward has two small, old and inadequate works; one to the north and the other to the south of the village.

It is many years since Consulting Engineers were first engaged to draw up schemes for new and relief sewers and new pumping stations and sewage works for the parish of Polesworth (including Birchmoor and Warton), and the Parish of Dordon. A Public Local Inquiry into the schemes was held in January, 1956. It is pleasing to report that the new and relief sewerage and sewage disposal works are now being proceeded with in Polesworth; the Contractors commenced in March, 1961.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION

We have five S.D. Side-Loading Refuse Freighters. Two are 1947 models and one each 1950, 1951 and 1956. Three of the vehicles are used throughout the working week. One is used on four days a week and the fifth is used in emergency when a breakdown occurs and also for soil carrying at Hartshill Tip. In the middle of December a new Shelvoke & Drewry T.W. type Fore and Aft Tipper with compression plate was delivered and commenced duty on the Polesworth/Dordon Route, replacing one of the old 1947 vehicles.

A dust bin scheme under Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act has been in operation since 1949. Nearly 4,000 premises in the District are supplied with bins under the Scheme.

The conditions of the West Midlands Joint Industrial Council have applied here since 1949. The employees have a Sickness Benefit Scheme and two weeks of annual paid holiday. Those with more than ten years service have three additional days of paid holiday.

On the 1st January, 1961, the working hours of all employees were reduced from 44 to 42. A five day week is now in operation from March to October and a 5½ day week from November to February inclusive.

A Bonus Scheme has been in operation for all manual workers since 1956. This results in the work being carried out more efficiently and very little time is lost from absence, other than genuine illness.

The cost to the Council of the Sickness Benefit Scheme for employees of the Public Health Department over the last nine years has been:-

	£.	s.	d.
Year ended 31st March, 1954.	417.	5.	5.
" " " " 1955.	190.	12.	1.
" " " " 1956.	180.	8.	9.
" " " " 1957.	55.	12.	3.
" " " " 1958.	133.	6.	2.
" " " " 1959.	73.	15.	1.
" " " " 1960.	116.	4.	5.
" " " " 1961.	129.	18.	10.
" " " " 1962.	133.	12.	1.

The Table on page 31 shews the refuse collection areas; the number of premises in each area from which refuse is removed; the number of times all were cleared in 1961; the average number of premises cleared of refuse per man per day and the number of refuse collection workers, including driver-loaders, on each route.

LITTER BINS

During 1960 the District was equipped with litter bins. 248 were fixed. The refuse collectors are paid a bonus of 1½d. per litter bin emptied. They also empty the large litter baskets on lay-bys on the trunk roads.

HOUSE REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The number of loads of house refuse taken to the tips during 1961 was:-

<u>Hoo Hill Tip</u>	<u>Hartshill Tip</u>	<u>Pit Holes on Farms</u>
2,327	684	119

The Hoo Hill Tip is situate at the northern end of the District, half a mile from the village of Polesworth. Tipping here ceased on the 26th September, 1961, and since then all refuse has been disposed of at the Hartshill Refuse Tip which is a dis-used quarry just off Clock Hill.

In view of the shortage of tipping space a charge of 4s.0d. per load of materials, other than house refuse, deposited at the tips has applied since July, 1960.

In October, 1961, a Planning Application was made by the Council to use as a house refuse tip a void which had been created in a field at Dordon Hayes after Coal Outcrop Workings. The County Council refused planning permission and an appeal to the Minister is to be made.

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6
Route	No. of Premises on Route	No. of Premises cleared in year	Av.No. of times all Premises cleared in 1961	Av.No.of Premises cleared per man per day	No. of Refuse Collection Employees (Incl. Driver-Loaders)
Atherstone, Mancetter Grendon and Baddesley Ensor.	2,967 (3,033)	130,634 (133,907)	44 (45)	125 (128)	4 (4)
Polesworth, Dordon, Warton, Birchmoor and Freasley.	2,322 (2,329)	113,213 (110,318)	48 (47)	144 (143)	3 (3)
Hartshill, Ansley and Ridge Lane.	1,666 (1,597)	78,995 (74,616)	48 (46)	142 (139)	2 (2)
Rural.	1,078 (904)	50,193 (43,421)	47 (47)	117 (115)	2 (2) (4 days only each week).
Whole District	8,033 (7,863)	384,816 (376,100)	46 $\frac{3}{4}$ (46)	- (-)	- (-)
Night-Soil	214 (259)	11,781 (13,838)	51 (52)	115 (91)	2 (2) (1 day each week).

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

There are 284 food premises within the Rural District, the numbers falling into each of six types are shown in Table A. Routine inspection of these premises was maintained throughout the year. Minor infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were quickly remedied by the continued co-operation of shopkeepers. Table B lists 52 defects which were dealt with during the year.

The only ice cream manufacturer was operating for a very limited period during the summer. Three samples were taken for bacteriological examination and all gave very satisfactory results.

Other foodstuffs inspected and condemned in foodshops during the year were:-

378 tins of meat, milk, fish, fruit and vegetables.
48 lbs. Corned Beef.
15 lbs. Ham (tined).
22 lbs. Frozen Egg.
24 lbs. Jam.
4 lbs. Butter.
63 packets Coconut Mallows.
93 packets Cream Mallows.
168 bars Chocolate.

TABLE A

Provision Shops	...	...	...	139
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	28
Fish Frying Shops	...	...	...	11
Bakehouses	...	...	...	15
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	15
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	76
				<hr/>
				284
				<hr/>

TABLE B

Improved storage and/or display of food	4
Provide constant supply of hot water	3
Defective supply of hot water	-
Improved washing facilities	8
Defective drainage	1
Unsatisfactory condition of floors, walls and ceilings	19
Unsatisfactory condition of utensils	3
Unsatisfactory handling of food	4
Unsatisfactory or defective closet accommodation	6
Improved closet accommodation	1
Unsatisfactory storage of refuse	1
Other miscellaneous improvements	2
	<hr/>
	52
	<hr/>

CAMPAIGN FOR CLEANER FOOD - "HORRIBLE HABITS."

An extensive campaign was organised by the Department in an effort to bring to the notice of all sections of the community the necessity of cleanliness in the handling and preparation of food in shops and homes.

Much preliminary work was carried out early in the year and the Campaign opened during the first week of July with a Special Clean Food Supplement in the Atherstone News and Herald of 7th July. We are indebted to Mr. Fred Cross for his assistance in preparing the four page addition to his newspaper, the cost of which was defrayed by suitable advertisements.

The majority of the reading matter contained in the Supplement was given over to an introductory message from the Chairman of your Public Health Committee, Mr. Councillor E. Bond, J.P., and articles by your Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector.

The success of the second phase depended to a very great extent upon the co-operation of food retailers, preliminary work having indicated that nearly every one was willing to take part in the scheme.

About 60,000 printed slips carrying 25 different food 'maxims' were sorted into suitable bundles and delivered to some 160 food shops in the three days 25th - 27th July. Shopkeepers were asked to distribute as many of these as possible by putting them into their customers' shopping baskets, or any other means presenting itself.

The maxims were directed to both the retailer (and shop assistants) and the purchaser and, though it is unlikely that every one of these slips found its way into a customers home, the effect of the effort was indicated by the fact that during the following week-end the topic of conversation in local food shops was 'food hygiene'.

The wording of the maxims was designed to indicate the dangers of improper food handling and the following are two examples:-

DON'T BE MADE ILL

Don't buy from shops where open food, particularly cooked meats, custards, trifles and cakes are exposed to contamination from flies and customers.

A REFRIGERATOR IS NOT A STERILISER

Freezing does not kill germs but it stops them from multiplying. Refrigeration does not make germ ridden food safe to eat; but it does keep clean foods clean.

During the same week an exhibition stand was erected in the foyer to the Council Offices and casual observation indicated that it attracted the attention of numerous people visiting the building.

It was felt that some way should be found to direct the campaign to school children but it was realised from the outset that school teachers take every opportunity of teaching cleanliness and good habits to their pupils. At the same time it was felt that suitable material could be provided by the Health Department for the teachers to use as an alternative to their normal routine.

The outcome, after extended thought and discussion, was the production of a 15 minute sound programme, under the title "Horrible Habits," telling the story of an outbreak of food poisoning, how it occurred and how its cause was traced by the Health Department. It finishes with a message spoken by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

The complete programme was devised, produced and recorded on tape by the department staff, assistance being received from staff in other departments who willingly read parts. Four long playing gramophone discs were cut from the master tape, this being necessary because it was known that only a few schools had tape recorders to reproduce the programme, whilst all had gramophones.

Personal contact was made with the head teachers of all 18 schools in the district and in every case their willing co-operation was received. During the three weeks from 2nd to 20th October some 4,300 children heard about "Horrible Habits," of these 1,800 were juniors and 2,500 seniors. At all the senior schools, and at junior schools where space was available, the programme was accompanied by the exhibition stand previously used at the Council Offices.

It is worth pointing out that the programme was on loan to each school, it is therefore under the control of the department and can be used again whenever desired.

At the end of the year "Horrible Habits" was offered to any organisation meeting with the area of the Rural District. It was used by all but one of the seven Women's Institutes and enquiries have been received from several other organisations.

Your Council is believed to be the first to have employed this method of Health Education. The venture has undoubtedly been a success and plans are in hand for the production of a programme suitable for infants.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Four slaughterhouses were licensed in the year 1961. Two are situated in the central area, one in the northern part and one in the southern part of the district.

All the slaughterhouses are in constant use and at "No. 1 Central" slaughtering is carried out every day of the week, including Sunday, throughout the year. All meat is inspected by your Public Health Staff.

The Slaughterhouses are kept in a very clean and satisfactory condition.

Slaughterhouses	Cows	Cattle excl. Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. 1 Central.	51	1,457	124	4,880	5,399
No. 2 Central.	1	497	14	1,628	843
No. 1 North.		49		197	80
No. 1 South.		81		432	148
Totals	52	2,084	138	7,137	6,470

Ten steers and heifers (seven in 1960) were found to carry the larval stage cysts of the tape worm, taenia saginata of man. In all cases one cyst only was found in the masseter muscles or in the heart. Searches of other sites of predilection proved negative in all cases.

FRESH MEAT, QUANTITY CONDEMNED, 1961.

Detail	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
<u>DUE TO DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.</u>				
Carcases, parts and organs of Oxen	2	13	2	14
Carcases, parts and organs of Sheep		4	-	19
Carcases, parts and organs of Pigs		14	3	1
<u>DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.</u>				
Carcases, parts and organs of Oxen			3	22
Carcases, parts and organs of Pigs		6	2	12
Total	4	-	-	12

MEAT INSPECTION

The following Table shews the number of food animals slaughtered and inspected during 1961. Also the numbers of these affected with diseases which necessitated condemnation of carcasses or parts of carcasses and organs and the percentage diseased. The figures in brackets apply to the year 1960.

Details	Cows	Cattle excl. Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (all inspected).	52 (42)	2,084 (1,959)	138 (57)	7,137 (6,637)	6,470 (6,649)
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	2 (1)	1 (-)	2 (5)	5 (7)	5 (9)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	14 (13)	412 (482)	3 (1)	24 (34)	860 (753)
Percentage affected with diseases other than tuberculosis	30.76 (33.33)	19.81 (24.60)	3.62 (10.25)	0.40 (0.61)	13.36 (11.46)
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	- (-)	4 (25)	- (-)	- (-)	74 (114)
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	- (-)	0.01 (1.22)	- (-)	- (-)	1.14 (1.71)
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	- (-)	10 (7)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	- (-)	10 (7)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT

Condemned meat is slashed and stained green by the meat inspectors and is then sold by the Slaughtering owners to approved firms from outside the District who carry out processing.

KNACKER'S YARDS

One Knacker's yard, in the Parish of Grendon, was licensed during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933-1954

29 slaughtermen's licenses were renewed for the year 1961.

MILK SUPPLIES & DAIRIES

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, came into operation during 1961. Under these Regulations dealers' licences are issued by the Food & Drugs Authority, namely Warwickshire County Council.

FACTORIES

There were 81 factories on the Register at the end of the year, an increase of one over the 1960 figure.

During visits of inspection a total of 18 infringements were noted and the necessary informal action taken to have them remedied.

The local hatting industry continued to employ the majority of the outworkers in the District.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT

During the year eight timed observations were made on factory chimneys. They were carried out after casual observation had indicated possible infringement of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and followed up by an approach to the managements and stokers concerned.

The measurement of atmospheric pollution was continued on the same basis as last year and in collaboration with the Warwickshire Clean Air Council.

In March, 1961, a further Daily Volumetric Instrument was installed in the Council Offices for the specific purpose of recording the level of pollution occurring in Long Street. This installation is in the nature of an experiment, again in collaboration with the Clean Air Council. By comparing the pollution recorded by this instrument with that recorded by the more permanent instrument at the rear of the offices it is hoped to obtain some idea of the pollution arising from motor traffic in the street. The experiment will be continued for a period after the new Atherstone By-Pass comes into use and removes the majority of traffic from Long Street, thus giving a comparison, over extended periods, with and without heavy traffic in the street. The experiment has not yet been running long enough to give any firm figures but it is apparent that pollution in the street, particularly smoke, is very much higher than the general level of atmospheric pollution in the town. Results are included in the graphs on pages 40 and 41.

The daily measurement of Smoke and Sulphur pollution has continued at Atherstone, Polesworth and Hartshill and the results obtained are given on pages 40 and 41 in graph form.

Deposited matter has again been measured by the Deposit Gauge in the yard at the rear of the Council Offices and Sulphur Dioxide by the lead peroxide cylinder at Bentley. Specimens from these two instruments are taken monthly to the Coventry City Laboratory for analysis. Results are given in the table on page 42.

The County Averages referred to in the tables and graphs are those given in the Annual Report of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council and are derived from instruments covering the whole of Warwickshire. The results of all observations are forwarded to both the Warwickshire Clean Air Council and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

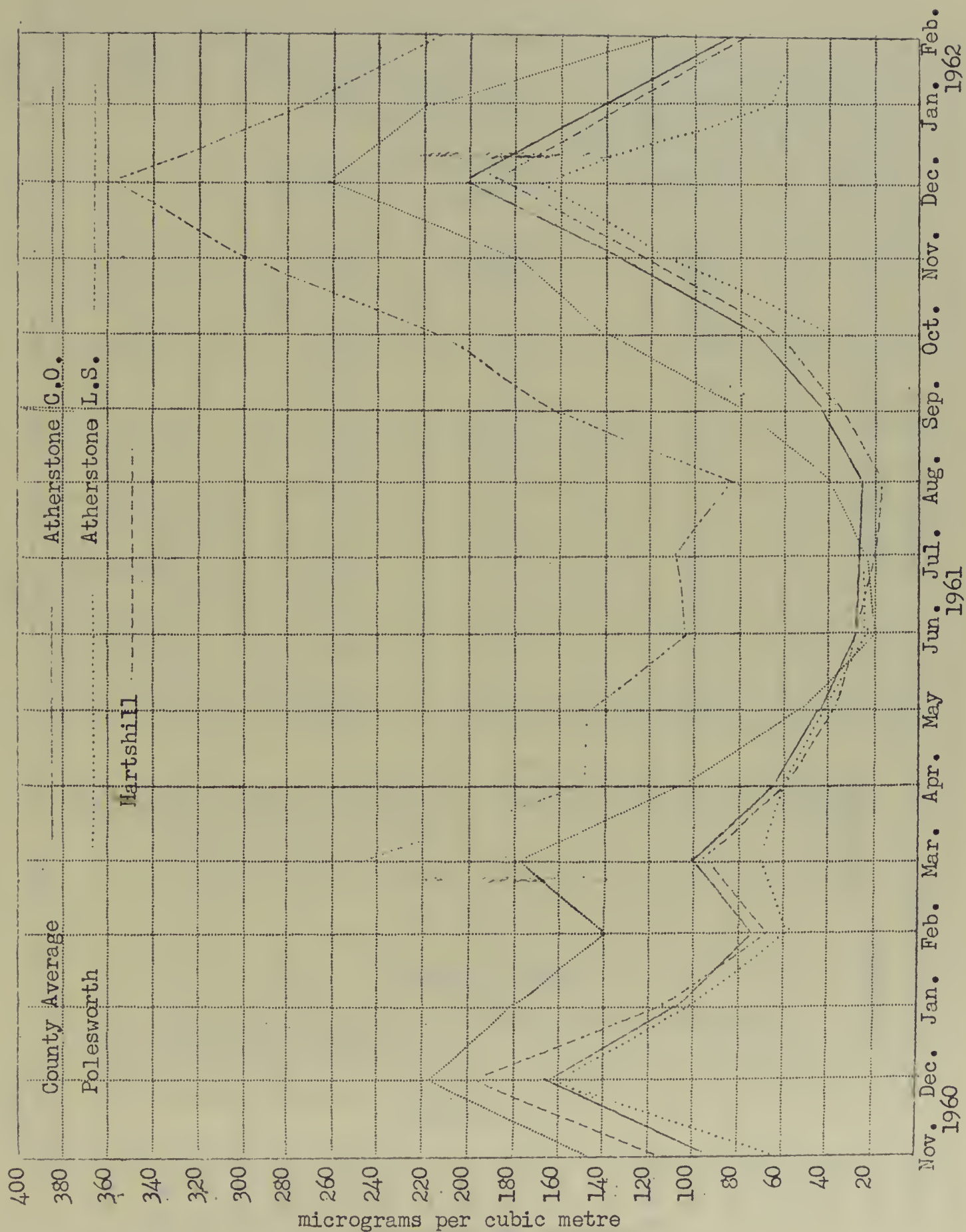


FIG. L. SMOKE MEASURED BY DAILY VOLUMETRIC INSTRUMENTS IN MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE.

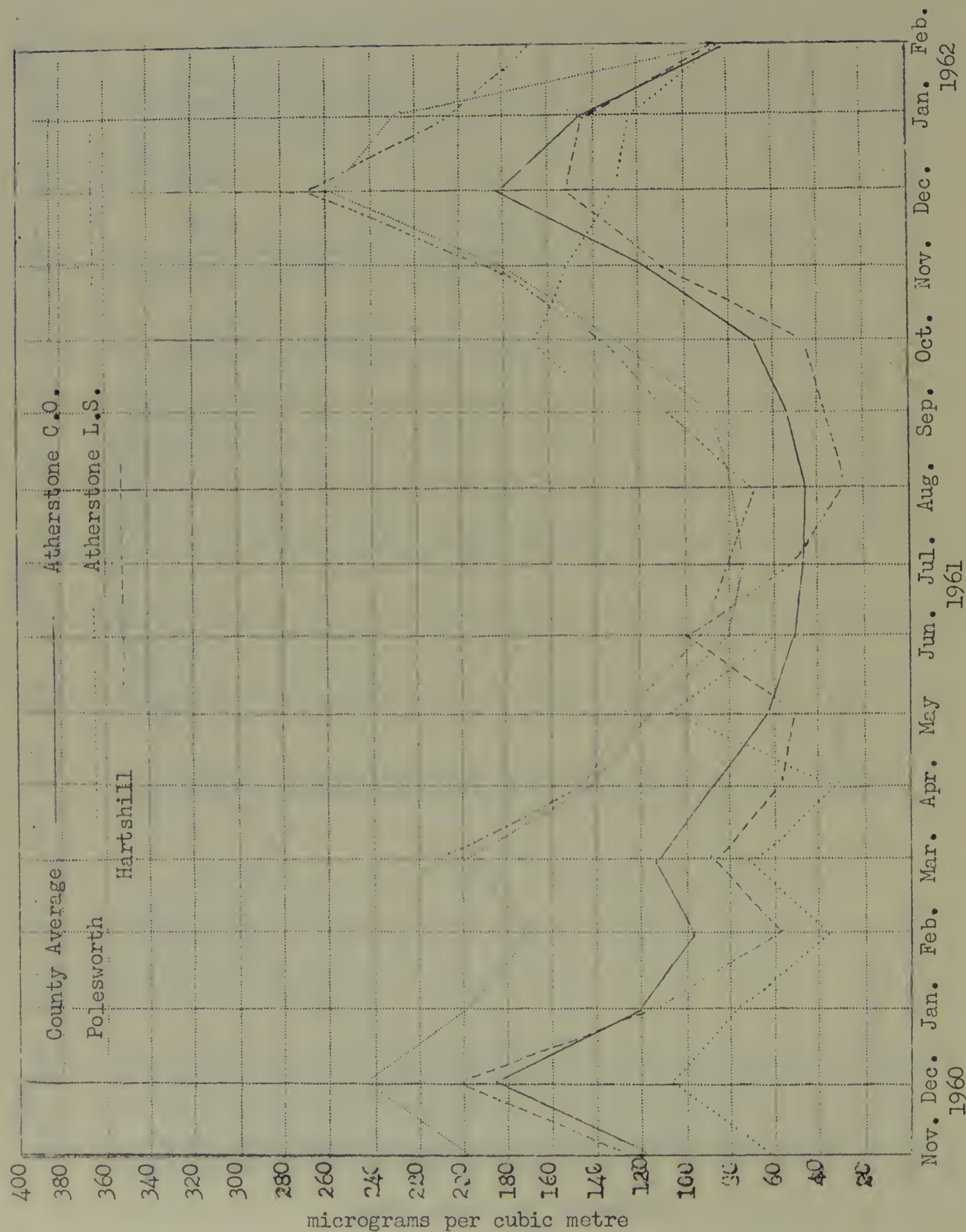


FIG. 2. SULPHUR DIOXIDE MEASURED BY DAILY VOLUMETRIC INSTRUMENTS IN MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE.

Month	Deposit Gauge		Lead Peroxide Cylinder	
	Total Deposit in Tons per Sq.Mile		Milligrams SO ₂ per day per 100 sq.cm ² . Batch A.	
	Atherstone	County Average	Bentley	County Average
January	12.72	11.78	1.8	1.8
February	16.08	12.66	1.9	1.4
March	14.09	8.02	1.5	1.4
April	15.74	15.23	0.8	0.9
May	10.67	8.55	0.7	0.8
June	9.74	14.23	0.6	0.6
July	9.84	9.27	0.7	0.5
August	9.43	8.12	0.5	0.5
September	11.37	11.13	0.6	0.5
October	11.95	9.95	1.3	1.0
November	13.89	12.20	1.4	1.7
December	6.31 [*]	11.07	1.7	1.8
Averages	11.82	11.02	1.1	1.1

^{*}Gauge frozen when sample taken. Average of this and following month gives 13.64 per month.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no premises in the District where offensive trades are carried on.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Free supply of disinfectant for prophylactic measures in houses where infectious disease exists is carried out from four premises in various parts of the District and from the Public Health Department.

CANAL BOATS

Occasional visits are paid to the docks and wharves.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Contract Rodent Control commenced on the 1st January, 1957.

At the end of 1961, the value of Annual Contracts held was £917. All Contracts are made to expire on the 31st December each year. Most of the Contracts, value £885 were immediately renewed for 1961.

All contract-holding premises are visited once each month after an initial extermination of rats at commencement. From 5 to 25 protected Warfarin baiting points are maintained at all premises.

All sewage works, refuse tips and Council Depots are dealt with on a Contract basis. We contract to the North East Warwickshire Water Board to keep their pumping station areas, depots and service reservoir grounds free from infestations.

Rat infestations at private dwellings are exterminated free of cost to the occupiers.

One full-time Rodent Operative is employed. He is equipped with a 5 cwt. van and tools and materials. His diligent work is encouraged by giving him a pecuniary interest in the form of a 5% annual bonus on the value of all contracts held at the 14th December.

The cost of the Rodent Control Service, excluding administration, is in the region of £950 per annum. Because of income, only £120 per annum is a direct rate charge.

